

Social Education Guide Book

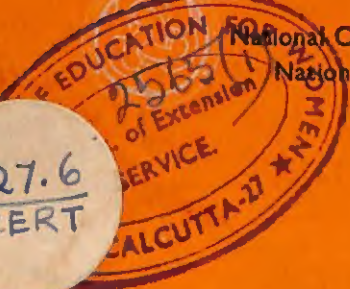
# ORGANIZING A VILLAGE LIBRARY

S. R. MITTAL



National Council of Educational Research and Training  
National Fundamental Education Centre

027.6  
NCERT

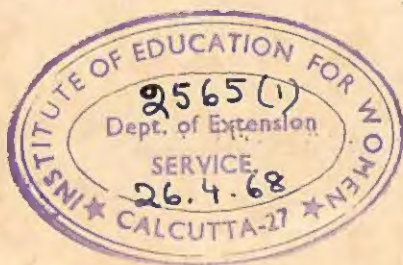


# **Organizing a Village Library**

(A Guide book for social education workers  
and village librarians)

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NCERT

**S.R. MITTAL**  
National Fundamental  
Education Centre



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING  
NATIONAL FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION CENTRE  
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## PREFACE

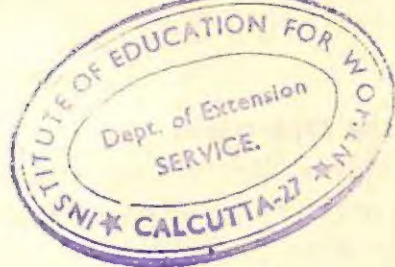
Village library occupies a very important place in the programme of social and adult education, particularly, the post-literacy part of adult education. Provision of suitable reading material to the new literates is essential for retaining and enhancing the newly acquired skill of literacy. The village library is in a strategic position to provide this service in the rural areas. With the introduction of the Panchayati Raj, more and more Panchayats are starting libraries in their villages. The need for a guide book for setting up such libraries has been felt for sometime. This pamphlet is an attempt to meet that need. It gives suggestions for organizing and running village libraries. It is hoped that this guide book will prove useful to the village librarians, social education workers and others concerned with the organisation of village libraries.

My thanks are due to Shri Sohan Singh, Programme Advisor, Asia Foundation ; Shri N.M. Ketkar, Librarian, Central Secretariat Library and Shri D.R. Kalia, Director, Delhi Public Library who have examined the manuscript of this guide book and offered a number of constructive and valuable suggestions for its improvement.

New Delhi  
January 9, 1964.

T. A. KOSHY  
*Director*

National Fundamental Education Centre



## THE VILLAGE LIBRARY

A village library can play a very important role in making the people in the village more and better informed. It can do this by providing suitable literature and other media of communication to the village people. The village library can enrich the individual lives of the villagers as also the corporate life of the village community.

### The Objectives

The objectives of organizing village libraries are :

- (a) Disseminating authentic news and information.
- (b) Providing motivation for learning reading and writing, and helping in maintaining, enhancing and feeding literacy among the people.
- (c) Helping to keep alive and enhance the cultural heritage.
- (d) Increasing vocational competence and raising the technological level of village occupations.
- (e) Promoting integration of the various factions of the village population wherever they exist.
- (f) Helping the village institutions and organizations improve their programmes.
- (g) Developing aesthetic sense and refined taste.
- (h) Helping the people to spend their leisure time profitably.



## Achieving the Objectives

The village library may organize a number of activities to achieve the above objectives. The important activities are :

- (a) Collecting suitable literature according to the needs of the locality and organising this for effective use.
- (b) Providing a reading room or other suitable place for reading books, magazines and newspapers, etc., for information, education and recreation.
- (c) Providing books and other reading materials for home reading.
- (d) Feeding rural organizations with helpful literature.
- (e) Arranging exhibitions, book displays and using audio-visual aids.
- (f) Providing a forum for group discussions on topics of interest and holding group activities.

The present condition of village library service needs improvement both in quality and quantity. Generally a village library has a small collection of books which may sometimes be even less than one hundred. This collection may be supplemented by regular loans from a bigger library in the area. The users of the library are people from the village community. Some villages have stationary libraries, and some are served by mobile libraries which supply books periodically. But a large number of villages in India are without libraries, either stationary or mobile. Therefore, the organization of village library service assumes great importance and deserves the attention of all concerned.

## **STARTING A VILLAGE LIBRARY**

### **Creating the Atmosphere—the Role of Panchayat**

The first requisite for starting a library is to create a favourable atmosphere for it in the village. This should be done by some interested persons or groups. With the democratic decentralization of administration, the village panchayat has emerged as the most important institution in the village. The Village Panchayat Acts of various States make specific mention of 'the establishment of a library or a reading room' as one of the functions of the Panchayat. The initiative of establishing a library in the village should, therefore, emanate from the Panchayat itself. It can pass a resolution, to establish and maintain a library in the village.

The services of the village library can be extended to the smaller villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, specially those coming within the jurisdiction of the panchayat.

### **Voluntary efforts**

In places, where panchayats have not yet started functioning, a voluntary organization like a youth club, mahila mandal or some other group should take the initiative.



## The Library Committee

It is necessary to form a library committee to manage the library. If the library has been started by the Panchayat, its Education Committee may look after it. The Education Committee may co-opt one or two persons having special knowledge or interest in library work. Otherwise, a library committee of 5-6 members drawn from the various village organizations and institutions should be formed. The library committee will be responsible for :

- (a) Providing a suitable place for the library and supply of necessary equipment,
- (b) Selection of the librarian and fixing his remuneration, if he is not an honorary worker,
- (c) Providing funds for the library,
- (d) Procuring books, magazines and other reading materials,
- (e) Fixing the working hours of the library from time to time, and
- (f) Attending to all other matters relating to the library.

The library committee should meet periodically to discuss the problems pertaining to the library and to review the progress made by it. The library committee should see that the library is making its due contribution of the cultural life of the village. The village librarian should work as Secretary to the library committee.

## Inauguration of Library

The library committee may decide to arrange a function for inaugurating the library. This will provide

a good opportunity to give wide publicity to the library among its future users.

### **Sources of Income**

The following are the possible sources of income for a village library :—

- (a) Contribution of the panchayat,
- (b) Government grants,
- (c) Donations from organizations and individuals, and
- (d) Other sources.

### **Panchayat's Contribution**

The main responsibility of financing a village library should rest upon the Panchayat. The Panchayat should formulate a liberal policy of financial aid to the village library. All the money raised for the village library should first go to the panchayat. There should not be too many bodies in the village for collecting funds for different purposes. In the absence of the Panchayat, the money should be collected by the library committee. A proper record of receipt and expenditure should always be maintained.

### **Government Grants**

States Governments provide grants-in-aid to the libraries. These grants are provided either according to prescribed rules or on ad-hoc basis. The grants may be in the form of books and other materials as well. The grants are generally made subject to fulfilling certain conditions, e.g. proper maintenance of accounts, free service, lending books for home reading and opening the library to all sections of people without any distinction. But the amount of these grants is usually not more than

fifty percent of the permissible expenditure. Libraries have, therefore, to depend largely on their own resources.

The procedure of obtaining grants from the Government varies from state to state. The Panchayat can approach the Block and District authorities to find out the manner in which grants can be obtained. The library committee should seek the advice of the Social Education Organizer in this matter.

### **Voluntary Donations**

Villagers should be encouraged to give donations to the library in cash, kind or service. Special occasions and ceremonies, e.g., marriages, birth celebrations, festivals and such other significant occasions should be utilised for collection of funds. Some voluntary and philanthropic organizations also provide financial and other assistance to village libraries.

### **Other Sources**

There are some other possible sources of income. Persons belonging to the village community and residing or working in cities, may be approached for financial help and gift of books, etc. They might be interested in visiting the library and using it whenever they come to the village for a holiday or other purposes. It is suggested that no membership fee should be charged from the users of the library, otherwise, it will have a restricted use.

### **Items of Expenditure**

The following are the main items on which a village library needs to incur expenditure :

- (a) Books, magazines, newspapers and other reading materials ;



- (b) Remuneration of the librarian, if he is not purely honorary ;
- (c) Simple furniture and equipment ; and
- (d) Contingencies.

The amount of both the initial and the recurring expenditures, will vary from place to place, depending upon the size of the village, the size of literate population, and a number of other factors. A start can, however, be made with moderate funds. Provision of some recurring expenditure on books and other items should also be made.

### **The Location**

A suitable location for the library will have to be found soon after the decision for starting the library is taken. The village library should be easily accessible to its readers. The surroundings should be clean and pleasant. The convenience of all sections of people, including women should be considered. The village school, which now serves as a community centre for the whole village, is perhaps the most suitable place for locating the library. The school library can itself be open to public after school hours. If there is an information centre in the village, it may also be a suitable choice. The other possible places are the *Panchayat ghar* or *the chaupal* or the *baithak* of any individual who is willing to provide the necessary facilities.

### **Public place Vs Private place**

A public place should always be preferred to a private one, especially, in a village which has factions and

rival groups. The members of one group may not like to visit the house of an individual of another group.

The library should provide a comfortable place for reading within the library as well as facilities for borrowing books for home reading. It should be commodious, well ventilated and well lighted. The wall space should be decorated with suitable posters, maps, and pictures. Separate corners for women and children may be provided, if possible.

### **The Equipment Needed**

The furniture and equipment provided for the library should be simple and comparatively inexpensive.

The following equipments is considered necessary :

- (a) One or more shelves for keeping books,
- (b) "Durries" or benches for the readers to sit on,
- (c) A bulletin board,
- (d) A few registers and other simple stationery,
- (e) A few lanterns, if the library is to remain open at night.

### **Selection of the Librarian**

The selection of a librarian for the village library is perhaps the most important question which the Library committee will have to decide. The librarian in a village library will be a part-time worker who will work honorarily, or on a small allowance. The amount of allowance will vary from about five to fifteen rupees, depending upon the local conditions.

The librarian of the village library should have an aptitude for the work and willingness for social service.

A person who is at least middle pass and has some experience in social education work should be preferred.

### **School Teacher as a Librarian**

The school teacher may be an appropriate person to run a village library. He is educated and holds a position of respect and trust. He appeals to children and influences adults. He will, of course, have to work within the existing limits and resources. But much will depend upon his resourcefulness and initiative.

### **Functions of the librarian**

The functions which the librarian of a village library will have to perform are stated below :

- (a) Selection and procurement of books and other reading materials.
- (b) Maintenance of record of books and organizing them for use.
- (c) Enrolment of members and circulation of books.
- (d) Dealing with simple queries of readers about books and topics of common interests.
- (e) Studying the reading interests and needs of neo-literates and motivating them to make use of the library.
- (f) Keeping close contact with the panchayat and other village organizations and institutions and helping them improve their programmes through the village library.
- (g) Acting as Secretary of the library committee and maintaining close liaison with its members.



- (h) Helping the literacy campaign in the village by providing necessary reading material for the literacy classes, and follow-up work.
- (i) Arranging extension activities in the library e.g. group discussions, debates, symposia, book displays, exhibitions, reading circles, story telling, etc. and
- (j) Keeping simple statistics for use of the library i.e. number of books issued per day, number of books added to the library during a particular period, number of readers visiting the library, etc.

### **Training of Librarians**

If there is a district library, it should be the obligation of the district librarian to provide the minimum training for the village librarians within his district. If there is no district library, the obligation should rest on the Block administration. Besides the training programme organized by the district librarian or the Block authorities, the librarian of a village library can learn the basic principles of organizing a library by the following methods :

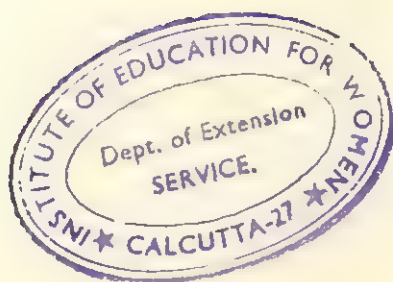
- (a) Studying suitable manuals and handbooks on the subject.
- (b) Establishing personal contacts with trained librarians and inviting them to visit the village library.
- (c) Visiting other nearby libraries and working there for some time.

### **The Working Hours**

The working hours of the village library should be fixed to suit the convenience of the readers.

## STARTING A VILLAGE LIBRARY

Generally, the library should be open for a few hours every day or three or four days in a week for issue and return of books. Reading room facilities of magazines and newspapers should, however, be provided daily for a few hours. Duties from amongst the readers may be assigned for supervision in the absence of the librarian. Separate timings may be fixed for women, if possible.



## SELECTION AND ACQUISITION OF BOOKS AND OTHER READING MATERIALS

The collection of a village library should reflect the needs and tastes of the village community. The librarian can assess the demand of books through personal knowledge of the village and through contact with individuals and organizations. A simple survey of the literate population of the village and their reading interests and needs can also be made.

### What Type of Books Will Be Useful ?

Books for a village library should have the following qualities :

- (a) They should be in simple language.
- (b) They should be well illustrated and attractively brought out.
- (c) They should have a simple and direct style, and should present information in an agreeable way.
- (d) They should arouse and sustain the interest of the readers.
- (e) Their contents should have bearing on the problems of everyday life of the readers and should enable them solve their problems. They should also create in them a desire for knowledge, information, and education through reading.



## How to Select and Procure Books ?

The librarian and one or two members of the library committee should select books when they visit a fair where books may be on sale or when they visit a nearby town where there may be a book shop. They may also make use of the book knowledge of various individuals in the village. Visits to nearby libraries may also be helpful. The lists of various publishers, reviews and advertisements in magazines and newspaper, etc., are also a good source, but these materials generally do not reach the village libraries.

The village librarian should himself read and examine a number of books. He should do so with a purpose, that is to find out their suitability for his readers. By experience, he will soon learn the art of book selection and evaluation which will be a valuable asset to him.

## Subjects Useful for the Village Library

An illustrative list of the subjects which will be found useful for a village library is given below :

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Health and hygiene
- (c) Social education and citizenship
- (d) Everyday science
- (e) Animal husbandry
- (f) Rural development-Economic and Social
- (g) Stories from mythology
- (h) Short stories, dramas and poetry
- (i) Folk tales and folk songs
- (j) Biography

- (k) Rural industries
- (l) History and geography
- (m) Religion and philosophy

The above list can be amended to suit the interests and requirements of the people of the locality concerned.

## **Newspapers and Magazines**

Newspapers are the most common and easily available source of news and information. They carry news, editorials and articles. The village library should subscribe to at least one daily newspaper. There are some magazines which specially cater to the needs of the village community and neo-literates. A list of such magazines is given in Appendix I. A manuscript magazine may also be prepared for circulation among readers.

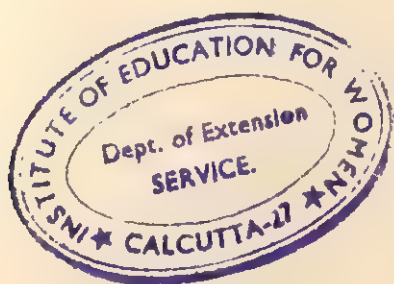
An arrangement can be made with the individuals and organizations in the village, receiving their own newspapers and magazines, to make these available to the village library for sometime.

## **Literature of Local Interest**

The printed or written material of local interest has special appeal to the people of that locality. All such literature should find its place in the village library. Pictures, photographs and news clippings, etc; relating to the village should be collected and displayed in the library. Reports, articles and other accounts of surveys, studies, etc., about the progress of the development programmes and other problems of the village should also form a part of the library's local collection.

## Audio-Visual Aids

The printed page still remains an important and irreplaceable medium of communication. But other media of communication, the film, radio, slides, film strips, flash cards, etc., are equally useful. A village library can collect such of these aids which are simple and inexpensive. The library should co-operate with other agencies, which possess equipment for arranging film shows and allied programmes. It should also co-operate with other activities such as Radio Rural Forum, where people meet to listen to special broadcasts and hold post-listening discussions.





## ORGANIZATION OF MATERIALS

### Receiving the Books

After the books are purchased or received as gifts they are to be processed for the use of the readers. The various steps involved in processing are described briefly below.

### Taking Books on Stock (Accessioning)

Every book to be included in the stock of the library must be entered in an accession register. It receives an accession number which represents the serial number of entry in the accession register. Books are entered in the accession register in the order in which they are received in the library. The following particulars about a book may be entered in the accession register :

1. Date
2. Accession number
3. Author's name
4. Title of the book
5. Place of publication and publisher's name
6. Cost of the book
7. Source of supply

The accession number must be written boldly on the back of the title page of the book and on one or two other specified pages in the book. The accession

number is put on the bill also if the books are received by purchase.

### **Arrangement of Books (Classification)**

The collection of a village library should be classified according to a simple system of classification. Since the number of volumes in a village library will usually be limited, the classification will not pose any major problem. If the village librarian has the experience of Dewey or Colon schemes of classification, he may use the abbreviated form of either of these schemes, otherwise the books may be classified as suggested below.

The following subject groups are suggested for arranging books :

1. **Agriculture and Animal Husbandry** A  
(Soil, manure, composts, ploughing, sowing, plant disease, water supply, harvesting, gardening, crops, forests, tree plantation etc.,)
2. **Health, Hygiene and Recreation** B  
(Anatomy, physiology, diseases and their treatment, first aid, nursing, personal hygiene, environmental hygiene, food, sleep, clothing, sports, exercise, recreation, nature cure, public health, family planning, home science, child care, etc.)
3. **Everyday Science** C  
(Earth, moon, sun, planets, seasons, chronology, light, heat, electricity, X-ray, magnetism, atomic energy, chemistry, nature

study, biology, evolution, plants and trees, animal life, mammals, birds, fishes, etc.)

4. **Elementary Engineering and Technology** D  
(Applications of science, inventions, radio, television, telephone, telegraph, sputnik, bridges, automobiles, motor cars, aeronautics, machines, electrical appliances, manufacturing—soap, glass, plastics, metals, textiles, rubber, etc.)
5. **Arts and Crafts** E  
(Art, architecture, drawing, painting, photography, music, handicrafts, small scale industries, etc.)
6. **Mathematics** F  
(Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, etc.)
7. **Language** G  
(Textbooks and primers for learning language, grammar and composition, etc.)
8. **Novels and Short Stories** H  
(Including folk tales, fairy tales etc.)
9. **Poetry** I  
(Including folk songs and poetic compositions).
10. **Drama and one Act Plays** J
11. **Social Sciences** K  
(Sociology, man in relation to society, State and Governments, citizenship, social change,

family, economics, law, commerce, transport and communication, education, social welfare, etc.)

12. **Community Development and Planning** L

13. **History, Geography and Travel** M

(World history, histories of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, etc. Indian History, world wars, international relations, United Nations, world peace, etc.).

14. **Religion, Mythology, Psychology and Self-Improvement** N

(Religion, Mythology, Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions ; Scriptures, Gita, Upnishads, Bible, etc. Child, adolescent, adult and social psychology, self-improvement, personality, etc.)

15. **Biography** O

(Individual, collective, auto-biography, diaries and correspondence, etc.)

16. **Reference Books** P

(Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, year books, atlases, maps etc.)

17. **Miscellaneous** Q

(Subjects not covered by the preceding headings).



Each of the above subjects can be allotted a numeral or a letter of the alphabet. Books within each subject can be numbered consecutively from 1 onwards. Thus if there are 50 books on Agriculture in the library, they will bear numbers from A1 to A50 or 1-1 to 1-50. To classify a book, the librarian should first decide the subject in which it should go and then put the classification number denoting that subject. The classification number should be put on the back of the title page, and on one additional page in the book in pencil.

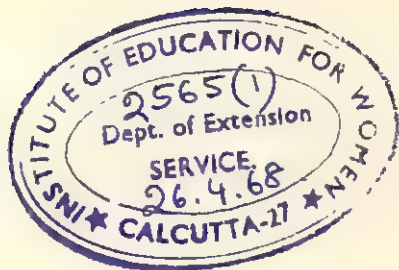
### Cataloguing Books

A catalogue in the form of a register or sheaf (loose sheets of paper kept in a file), can be prepared. Separate sheets of paper should be devoted to each main subject. These sheets can also be displayed on the *bulletin board* of the library so that readers may consult them freely.

The catalogue should have the following particulars about a book :

- (a) Accession number
- (b) Author's name.
- (c) Title of the book
- (d) Classification number

After the books have been entered in the accession register, arranged subjectwise and entered in the catalogue, they are ready for the use of readers.



5

## CIRCULATION WORK AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

In the foregoing chapters, the steps involved in starting a village library, selecting and acquiring books and organizing the materials have been discussed. The method of putting the books and other materials to effective use and organizing follow-up activities is described below.

### Rules and Regulations

Rules and regulations should be framed in such a way that they are polite in language. They should be kept to the minimum and should provide information and guidance for using the library. A specimen set of rules is given below. These rules can, however, be changed to suit local conditions.

1. The library shall remain open from.....A.M./P.M. to.....A.M./P.M., except on .....days and other holidays to be announced by the library committee.

2. All the persons, men, women and children (above the age of 7), living or working in the village (name of the village), or the area of the Panchayat (name of the panchayat) can become members of the Library.

3. Each member may take out on loan 2 books at one time.

4. The books shall be issued for a period of 7 days. Members are requested to return the books in time to avoid inconvenience to others.

5. Reference books, magazines and other special material will be lent only on certain specified conditions.

6. Members are requested to keep the books and other material belonging to the library neat and clean.

7. The librarian has the general charge of the library. Members are invited to seek his assistance and advise in the use of the library.

## **Membership**

Sustained effort should be made to interest as large a number of persons as possible to become active users of the library. People from all sections of the society without distinction of caste, sex, age or occupation should be encouraged to become members of the library. The illiterates and semi-literates can also participate in the activities organized by the library for them.

A list of members containing the following particulars should be maintained in a register.

- (a) Name of the member
- (b) Father's name
- (c) Address (Mohalla)
- (d) Age

## **Circulation Work**

Circulation of books, i.e. issues and return is perhaps the most important part of the library work. The

librarian should help the readers in selecting their books. He has to establish contact between the right book and the right reader. Individual reading guidance should also be provided specially, to the neo-literates.

A simple method of issuing books is to maintain an issue register with the following columns.

- (a) Date of issue
- (b) Author and title of the book
- (c) Accession number
- (d) Signature of the borrower
- (e) Signature of the librarian (while receiving the books back) with date

Some other methods of book issue are also in use. For example, a *token* or a *card* is given to each member and the book is issued either in exchange with the *token* or by making the entry of the book on the *reader's card*.

### **The Unreturned Books**

The book issue record should be checked periodically to find out unreturned books. Steps should then be taken to get the books back. In a face to face group which most village societies are, this problem can be dealt with more effectively at personal level. As far as possible no fine should be charged for late return of the books.

### **Care and repair of books**

Many books will be needing repair which should be attended to immediately to avoid any further damage.



Readers should be taught to handle books with care while in their possession. Such problems may be discussed with the readers in a meeting. The decisions taken in this way will give better results.

### **Library helpers**

The librarian should select promising and willing workers from amongst the members to help him in his work. The workers will get training and satisfaction out of service to the community. The librarian can also thus be relieved for more important work.

### **Assistance to readers**

The librarian should help the readers in the use of books and library. He should develop good relations with all the members of the library, and should act as their friend and guide. Individual reading guidance should be provided. He should attend to simple queries from the readers about books and topics of current and common interest. He can take the help of other competent persons in the village. It will be quite useful to keep a record of queries received and replied.

### **Follow-up activities**

Follow-up activities of various kinds can be organized by the village librarian. The activities should be interesting, purposeful and educative. They should centre round the basic interests of readers and should help them in solving their problems. The activities should be organized in co-operation with the Panchayat, the co-operative society, the school and other organizations.

Some activities for the village library are suggested here. Suitable activities from the following list may be selected.

### **Newspaper reading**

Group reading of newspaper will help in communicating the news of the day to all the members of the group. This is generally done by one person reading aloud the newspaper and others in the group listening to it. The reading can then be followed with discussion on important issues arising out of the reading of the news.

### **Story telling**

Stories of heroic deeds, stories from mythology and stories having bearing on the village problems can be told by the librarian, or by an invited guest or a member of the group. Folk tales will be very interesting and appropriate in a rural setting. List of selected stories indicating their sources in books can be displayed in the library.

### **Reading clubs**

Reading out selected portions from the books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., will help in communicating ideas and arousing interest in reading. Illiterate and semi-literate persons can also participate in this programme.

### **Dramatic performance and play reading**

Dramatic performance and play reading provide opportunities to people for self-expression and recreation. In play reading, the participants read their roles aloud

while other members of the group listen to. Scenes from the glorious periods of Indian history and scenes depicting religious and social reforms can be enacted. One act plays available in the library will provide material for this purpose.

### **Group discussions**

Group discussions on subjects related to problems of the community will be found useful. The librarian should plan group discussions well in advance and should select a leader of the group. Highly controversial and emotionally charged issues should, however, be avoided.

### **News board**

The important news of the day can be written on the news board of the library. News boards can also be displayed at some public places in the village. If wooden or roll-up boards are not available, the wall space can be painted black and used for the purpose.

### **Displays and Exhibitions**

Displays and exhibitions on appropriate themes can be arranged. Book jackets, pictures, maps, cartoons, posters, and cuttings from newspapers and magazines will form materials for displays and exhibitions. Displays of books should also be arranged. Decorations and illustrations made on floor, wall space, paper, cloth and card board, using water colours, coloured chalks and other indigenous aids can be very attractive.

### **Special events**

Special events and occasions, e.g. national, social and religious festivals, birthdays of leaders, etc., can be



celebrated or high-lighted in the various activities organized by the library.

In organizing all these activities, enough opportunity should be given to all the participants to exercise their own initiative and judgement. The librarian should work mainly as a guide and adviser. One or two persons may be requested to take special charge of a particular programme. Resource persons from outside can also be invited. An essential purpose behind these activities is to induce people to make their direct contact with books and other materials in the library.



APPENDIX-1  
LIST OF PERIODICALS FOR NEO-LITERATES

Name of Periodical	Issued by	Frequency	Language	Annual Subs.
1. Ab Gaon Gaon Jag Mag Bhari	Laxmi rattan Institute of Rural Technology, Delhi.	Monthly	Hindi	Rs. 6.00
2. Deepak	Panchayat & Social Welfare Dept. Indore (M.P.)	Fortnightly	Hindi	Free
3. Hamara Gaon	Directorate of Education Delhi.	Fortnightly	Hindi	Rs. 2.25
4. Hamara Shahar	Directorate of Education Delhi.	Fortnightly	Hindi	Rs. 2.25
5. Jan Jiwan	Samaj Shiksha Parishad Patna, Bihar.	Weekly	Hindi	Rs. 1.50
6. Samachar	Panchayat & Social Welfare Dept. Indore (M.P.)	Monthly	Hindi	Free
7. Ujala	Literacy House, Kanpur Road, Lucknow.	Weekly	Hindi	Rs. 2.00
8. Lokashikshan	Regional Social Education Committee for Maharashtra, Poona.	Monthly	Marathi	Rs. 3.00
9. Deepak	Panchayat & Social Welfare Dept. Indore. (M.P.)	Monthly	Marathi	Free
10. Saksharta Deep	Bombay City Social Education Committee, Bombay.	Fortnightly	Marathi	Rs. 1.50
11. Sakshar	Education Department, Tripura Administration Agartala, Tripura.	Monthly	Bengali	
12. Nava Sikshitder Janya (Mimeographed)	Bengal Social Service League, Calcutta.	Fortnightly	Bengali	Free
13. Nayana (Mimeographed)	Adult Education Committee, Cuttack Orissa.	Monthly	Oriya	Rs. 0.50
14. Belaku	Mysore Adult Edu. Council, Mysore.	Weekly	Kannada	Rs. 2.00
15. Prakash	Regional Social Education Committee for Karanatak, Belgaum, Mysore.	Monthly	Kannada	Rs. 3.00